The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4471 第四千四百七十一號 同治壬申年正月念九日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1872. 香港 英三月八號 禮拜五 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 7, EDWARD JAMES, Amer. bk., 529, E. M. Paterson, Shanghai 4th March, Rice.—CAPTAIN.

March 7, PROSPERO, Brit. bg., 198, Malzard, Saigon 5th February, and Cape St. James 6th, 4,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

March 7, MACAO, Peru. ship, 800, Lansirica, Macao March 7th, General.—ORDER.

March 7, VESTA, North Ger. bark, 302, R. Dircks, Saigon 29th January, and Cape St. James 30th, 6,600 piculs Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

March 8, AUDAX, Amer. bk., 271, Conner, Saigon 6th February, and Cape St. James 7, 6,600 piculs Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 8, GARIBALDI, Amer. ship, 1,431, R. P. Bowdoin, Cardiff 1st October, Coals.—ORDER.

Departures.

March 7, ORISSA, str., for Bombay, &c.
March 7, CHARLEY, for Newchwang.
March 7, FRISCH, for Saigon.
March 7, GAZELLE, for Saigon.
March 7, APENRADE, for Saigon.
March 7, H.I.C.M. g-b. AN-LAN, for Macao.
March 7, H.I.C.M. g-b. TIEN-PO, for Macao.
March 7, MARIA HELENE, for Whampoa.
March 7, PALMA, for Saigon.
March 7, AUGUST, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 7TH MARCH.

Evening Star, for Bangkok.
Rebecca, for Manila.
Maria Luz, for Saigon.
August, for Saigon.
Maria Helene, for Whampoa.
Palma, for Saigon.
Tony, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Audax*, from Saigon, &c.,—Captain Mott.

Reports.

The British brig *Prospero* reports left Saigon on 5th February, and Cape St. James on the 6th, had light winds and fine weather the first part of passage, the latter part strong N.E. and N.N.E. monsoon and high sea till arrival.

The North German bark *Vesta* reports left Saigon on 29th January, and Cape St. James on the 30th, experienced strong N.E. and N.N.E. monsoon throughout, at times blowing gales, and heavy sea. The North German bark *Lotte* left same day. Passed the North German bark *Baltic* on the 3rd February, in lat. 15.30 N., long. 118.30 E.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 21st, Mindin from Swatow; 27th, Cissy, put back; 29th, Kin-lin from Chefoo, Bertha from Chefoo.

DEPARTURES.

February 23rd, Adele for Shanghai; 24th, Forcade la Roquette for Shanghai; 27th, Cissy for New York; March 1st, Neville for London.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 20th, Glarus from Foochow; 21st, Oscar Mooyer from Sydney, Southland from Keelung; 24th, Madawaska from Puget Sound; Carmarthenshire from London; 26th, China from Nagasaki; 27th, Surprise from New York.

DEPARTURES.

February 14th, Margot for Chefoo; 16th, Anna for Chefoo; 17th, Mozart for Hiogo, India for Swatow; 18th, Titania for Chinkiang, Rifle for Swatow; 19th, Annie Braginton for Swatow; 21st, Lochbulig for Swatow, Wylo for Whampoa, Star of the North for Chinkiang; 24th, Thetis for Swatow; 25th, Harmon for Swatow, Wm. Turner for Swatow, Serpent for Nagasaki, Guiding Star for Swatow; 26th, Michael Angelo for Chinkiang, Francis Henty for Swatow; 27th, Noord Brabant for Whampoa, Spray for Swatow.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 18th, Forget-me-not from Takow, Georgina from London; 20th, Madras, str., from Hongkong; 21st, Oregonian, str., from Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

February 22nd, Golden Age, str., for Shanghai, &c.; 23rd, Westbury, seeking, Prospector for Kobe.

Auction Sales To-day.

THOMAS G. GLOVER.
Cotton Yarn.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

AYRES & Co.
Household Furniture.

TO STUDENTS OF CHINESE LITERATURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have for sale 50 Copies ENGLISH AND CHINESE VOCABULARY, in the Pekinese Dialect, by GEORGE CARTER STENT.

1m 292 Hongkong, 13th February, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.

3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re TAI-AFAT A BANKRUPT.

NOTICE.

THE Public sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his order of discharge, stands adjourned till WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

1w 459 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE Steam Launch "*PHIZ.*"

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

7d 465 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

H. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee,
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

IT is proposed to establish in Shanghai a Limited Banking Company, with the above title, in the belief that there is not only room, but actual necessity, for the additional facilities which such an institution will afford to the large local, coasting, and foreign trade which centres in this port.

The great extension of steam communication both by sea and river, and the creation of telegraphic connections, since the existing Local Bank was founded, have greatly added to the importance of Shanghai, until it has become the great depot or distributing point for the trade of Northern and Central China; but, while it seems desirable that Shanghai should be the head-quarters of the new Bank, and its direction on the spot where the principal interests are involved, a local Committee will be formed in Hongkong for the promotion of the undertaking there.

The success of other public companies in Shanghai and Hongkong, and the evidence of a large sum of money seeking investment in China, encourage the belief that the proposed Capital for this Bank will be readily subscribed; many influential native merchants have already come forward as active promoters and supporters of the undertaking, and the Committee look for a very valuable constituency from Chinese sources.

The legal constitution of the Bank is engaging the consideration of the Committee, and reference has been made to London and elsewhere for the best legal advice upon the subject; and it is understood that no Shares will be alloted, nor will operations be commenced until the necessary arrangements have been completed, when further information will be laid before intending Shareholders. In the meantime, applications for shares are invited, until the 15th April, 1872, but must be on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 17th January, 1872. [212

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $6 per Share on which $100 have been paid, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

tf 312 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 114 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1871, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant.

Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Club Chambers.

By order,
G. N. MINTO, *Secretary.*

30d 313 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents*

tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

2m 134 Hongkong, 19th January, 1872.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the conveyance of Cargo *via* London to New York, transhipping to steamers of the North German Lloyd Company, at Southampton. We are now prepared to take Cargo on through Bills of Lading by the steamers of the Ocean Steamship Company line for New York.

For further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

tf 207 Hongkong, 30th January, 1872.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st *December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day*.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

2097 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Directors have appointed MR. R. DUNCAN as Acting-Secretary during the absence of the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO, *Secretary.*

1m 388 Hongkong, 27th February, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

WANTED.—A competent Book-keeper and Correspondent. A Portuguese preferred. Address, stating qualifications, Salary required, &c., B., care of *Daily Press*.

tf 450 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Consignees nor Owners of the British Barque *Walegrif* will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers and crew during her stay in this Port.

M. WEBSTER, *Captain.*

7d 428 Hongkong, 27th February, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., East Point,

THIS DAY,

the 8th March, 1872, at noon,
For the benefit of the Concerned,—
26 Bales COTTON YARN.
More or less damaged by Sea-Water

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Hongkong Currency weighed at 7.1.7.

THOMAS G. GLOVER, *Auctioneer,*

462 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,

the 8th March, 1872, at noon,—

An Invoice of CROCKERY WARE, ex *Caroline Coventry*, consisting of Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea SERVICES, Dessert and Toilet SETS, Water JUGS, PLATES, Tea CUPS and SAUCERS, MUGS.

Also,

American CLOCKS, CONCERTINAS, Cigarette PAPER, White BEANS, Toilet SOAP, DOLLS, Corn BROOMS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

461 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 8th day of March, 1872, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M.

A quantity of American and English-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman retiring from Housekeeping, consisting of:—

Spring-made COUCHES and CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, TEAPOYS, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, Pier GLASSES, American-made Spring BEDSTEAD and MATTRESS, WARDROBES, SECRETAIRES, CHEST of DRAWERS, WASHSTAND and SERVICES, CUTLERY, Plated and Glass WARE.

Also,

2 FOWLING-PEICES, in leather cases.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

449 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

NIGHT AUCTION.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 9th March, 1872, at 8.30 P.M.
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Bohemian VASES, Woollen SCARVES, PERFUMERY, Morocco PORTFOLIOS, DESKS,

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

An Invoice of very handsome TOYS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

472 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

RE-ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to advertise the Sale of Mr. C. A. SAINT'S FURNITURE for *MONDAY*, the 11th instant, at noon.

453 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of CHARLES A. SAINT, Esq., No. 2, Wyndham Street, on

MONDAY,

the 11th March, 1872, at noon,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—

Handsome Marble top TABLES, MIRRORS, Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, ENGRAVINGS, WINDOW CURTAINS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Electro PLATED WARE, SIDEBOARD, GASALIERS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, Side TABLES, &c., &c.

Also,

A Library of Well Selected Standard BOOKS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

454 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 14th March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P.M.,

At the residence of W. VINTON, Esq., Shelley Street, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising,—

CHAIRS, COUCHES, Side and Card TABLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, PICTURES, Mahogany Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Electro-plated WARE, Glass and Crockery WARE, WARDROBES, Brass BEDSTEADS, CABINETS, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, Toilet GLASSES,

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Rosewood PIANO, by Chickering.
A Lady's Sedan CHAIR.
Flower POTS and PLANTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

439 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Foundry, Spring Gardens, on

FRIDAY,

the 15th March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—

1 Horizontal Steam ENGINE, 10-Inch Cylinder, and 2 foot Stroke, with BOILER, complete.

1 Centrifugal PUMP, with Foot Valve and Driving Pulley, and 18 Inch Suction and Delivery.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

421 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 15th day of March, 1872, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated at Sowkeewan, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 42, 42*a*, 42*b*, 42*c*, and 42*d*, together with the HOUSES erected thereon.

For Further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at the purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

451 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th March, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,—
The Cutter Yacht
"*ALOUETTE,*"

of about 14 tons, with her Mast, Sails, Anchor, &c., including about 8 tons of Iron kentledge.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

448 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th day of March, 1872, at Noon, on the Premises,—

By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Hollywood Road, near the Circular Buildings, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots No. 212 and 212 *A*, together with the SIX LARGE HOUSES erected thereon.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

391 Hongkong, 28th February, 1872

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MARQUES & Co. have received instructions from J. J. REMEDIOS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late Mr. A. GONVEA (upper floor of one of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Opium Godowns), Ice House Street, on

MONDAY,

the 11th of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock p.m.

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Private EFFECTS.

&c., &c., &c.

Consisting of COUCHES, CHAIRS, TABLES, WARDROBES, BEDSTEADS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, WASHSTAND and SERVICES, GLASS, CROCKERY and Elector PLATED WARE.

&c., &c., &c.

A few Breech-Loading FOWLING PIECES and Needle GUNS, (almost new), by the best makers, and some large Cases with very Handsome BIRDS, and three AVIARIES.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

475 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th day of March, 1872, at Noon, on the Premises,—

By order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated between Upper Station and Pound Streets, Taipingshan, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 599, together with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. The Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

392 Hongkong, 28th February, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

13th March, 1872, at Noon, on the premises,—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, known as Inland Lot No. 406, with the Five Houses thereon, situated in Market Street, Taipingshan.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

365 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th day of March, 1872, at the House known as "Boa-Vista," Castle Road, at noon.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, consisting of:—

Handsomely made CHIFFONIER with Mirror sides; Dining TABLES and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Side and Card TABLES, Kerosine LAMPS, ORNAMENTS.

Damask Covered COUCHES; Arm, Easy, and Drawing Room CHAIRS, with Chintz Covers; Canton Black Wood Marble Top Centre and Side TABLES, TEA POYS, Pier GLASSES, Gilt Framed ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHES, CLOCKS, Bohemian VASES, Gas CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS, LAMPS, Window CURTAIN & POLES, RUGS, CARPETING, FENDER and IRONS.

Brass and Wooden BEDSTEADS, complete; WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble Top Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, Book CASES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, Marble Top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Extension CHAIRS, SECRETAIRES.

Shanghai Bath TUBS.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert SERVICES, complete; Fine Cut GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, and PLATED WARE.

Cottage PIANO.

Basket CARRIAGES and PONIES.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

445 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. HAWKE, Esq., Acting Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

TUESDAY,

the 2nd day of April, 1872, at noon,—

H. M. Gun-vessel "*ALGERINE*," 80 Horse Power.

One Anchor and Cable to be sold with the Vessel.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery, payable in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

452 Hongkong, 5th March, 1872.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 24, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.

tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THESE Sports will be held on the Cricket Ground TO-MORROW, 9th March, 1872, commencing at 1.30 P.M.

Entries can be made on the lists lying at the Hongkong and United Clubs, or to the undersigned, by whom also Donations and Prizes for the encouragement of the Sports will be thankfully received.

The 18 lb. Shot, 16 lb. Hammer, and Jumping Poles, can be obtained for practice on the Cricket Ground every evening, on application to the Cricket attendant.

H. FOSS, *Hon. Secretary.*

tf 317 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A SAILING MATCH, open to all Yachts belonging to the CLUB, will be sailed on THURSDAY, the 14th inst.

PRIZES.—First Prize, $100. Second Prize, $25.

COURSE.—Eastward through Ly-ee-moon Pass, round the Island of Hongkong (*outside Lamma Island*) to *Fort William*. Particulars and Chart will be furnished to each competing Yacht.

START.—8 o'clock A.M.

ENTRANCE FEE.—$3.

TIME ALLOWANCE.—Thirty Seconds per ton.

Entries to be sent to the Undersigned before Noon on TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

EDWARD BEART, *Hon. Sec. & Treas.*

8d 468 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th instant to the 23rd inst., both days included.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

19d 455 Hongkong 5th March, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1871.

By order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

22d 431 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 99, Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1872, at 3.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing certain special Resolutions making the following changes in the Regulations of the Company, that is to say:—

1stly.—Subject to the payment of Interest as heretofore on the paid-up capital the profits of the Company to be divisible as follows from the 1st day of January, 1872: two-thirds thereof to be divided *pro-rata* by way of bonus amongst all contributors, *as well non-shareholders as shareholders*, according to the amount of premia contributed by each; the remaining third to be set apart to form the Reserve Fund, until the same shall amount to $300,000. When such Fund shall have been accumulated, the said one-third to be applied as dividend amongst the Shareholders generally according to the number of shares held by each. At the expiration of the Company the Reserve Fund to be divided in like manner as the Capital amongst Shareholders generally, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

2ndly.—*Annual* general meetings instead of *half-yearly* meetings to be in future held by the Company.

3rdly.—The sanction of *one-third* only instead of *one-half* of the entire body of Shareholders to be necessary in order to alter the regulations of the Company.

4thly.—*Fourteen* instead of *Twenty-one* days' notice to be necessary in calling ordinary and confirmatory meetings of Shareholders.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

Hongkong, 31st January, 1872. [tf 244

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 99, Praya, Victoria Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1872, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special Resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 23rd March, 1872.

By Order,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

Hongkong, 31st January, 1872. [tf 245

CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 6, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing certain proposed alterations in Clause 92 of the Deed of Settlement, providing for a return, subject to the payment of interest on the paid-up Capital, of Two-Thirds of the Annual Profits, rateably to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, and for placing the remaining One Third to the Reserve Fund.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. SCHMIDT, *Secretary.*

tf 384 Shanghai, 20th February, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTH CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above named Company, is payable on the fifteenth day of March, 1872, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where Receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of (12) Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls un-paid on the 15th day of March, 1872.

N. B. DENNYS, *Acting Secretary.*

32d 407 Hongkong, 29th February, 1872.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. C. KRUSE,

WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, JEWELLER,

AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

ALFRED SINGER,
PROFESSOR OF THE PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, AND SINGING.

BALLS AND DANCE PARTIES ATTENDED.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS tuned and repaired by the month, or by special contract, on Moderate Terms.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Ladies and Gentlemen requiring the services of the above, will please address him care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.

tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

Intimations.

CITY HALL.

ROBERT HELLER'S TENTH NIGHT, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO IN HONGKONG.

FIRST NIGHT of the Old English and Time Honored PUNCH AND JUDY.

Wonderful and Unprecedented success of THE PRINCE OF GYMNASTS, MONS. LEOTARD.

At the urgent request of many Patrons MISS HELLER will repeat her Seance of Unfathomable Mystery,

SUPERNATURAL VISION.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MARCH 9th, 1872.

Under the Immediate Patronage of
MAJOR-GENERAL WHITFEILD,
COMMANDER OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

PART I.—WONDERS EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. HELLER, at 9 o'clock, will commence a new Series of the Wonders Extraordinary, and among them will be introduced, the Famed Automaton LEOTARD, rivalling in skill Martzel's masterpiece, The Chess Prayer.

PART II.—NEW MUSIC.

Mr. HELLER'S Recital on this occasion will embrace some of the Classical Gems by Mendelssohn, with Illustrations of Character told in Song, and performed by Mr. HELLER on his *Grand-Pianoforte*.

PART III.—MYSTERY.

Miss HELLER'S Extraordinary Seance of SECOND SIGHT will be given on this occasion, by particular request.

PART IV.—FUN.

First time of the Real and Original PUNCH AND JUDY.

A Plan of the Seats at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where Chairs can be secured every day, from 10 till 5.

474 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

ABELL'S
GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), MARCH 9th, 1872.

LAST MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.
CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF-PRICE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 9th, 1872.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS, U.S.N., AND THE OFFICERS OF THE *COLORADO*.

A ROUSING BILL.
F. H. POLLOCK, *Agent.*

469 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"CHINA,"
P. H. Hennings, Master, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 5 P.M., as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 473 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872

STEAM TO
FOOCHOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above places at daylight on SUNDAY, the 10th instant.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th March, 1872. [2d 470

A VERY Choice collection of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF JAPAN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

14d 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

THE HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND BORNEO TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Staunton Street, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of March, current, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of considering and determining upon a Special Resolution to increase the Capital of the Company.

THOS. HOWARD & Co., *General Managers.*

18d 476 Hongkong, 8th March, 1872.

ESTATE OF RAY & CO.

CREDITORS of the Bankrupt Estate of RAY & Co. are requested to send in their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 31st March, 1872, after which no Claims will be recognized.

WM. R. LANDSTEIN,
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Trustees of the Estate of Ray & Co.

tf 466 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London by the S. S. *Copernic*, in connection with S. S. *Hoogly*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery.

Cargo obstructing the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance shall be effected on the Cargoes stored at the Company's Godown.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

tf 443 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

BRITISH STEAMER "*GLENROY*," FROM LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods are being discharged, landed, and stored, at their risk, into our Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received before 6 o'clock P.M. from the Owners, requiring them to be landed here.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 433 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1872.

CONSIGNEES of LH (in diamond) 7352/53, 2 cases Manufactured goods, shipped per *Sophia Koningin der Nederlanden* from Rotterdam, by Messrs. Hudig & Blokhuizen, are requested to take immediate delivery from the godowns of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

7d 425 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

THE following Cargo have been landed and stored at the M. M. Co.'s Godown, at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery. (*No Fire Insurance have been effected on the following.*)

Ex S. S. "Donnai."
A A, 415, 1 case, addressed August Atgar.
Ex S. S. "Peiho."
W & R (in double triangle,) 850/899, 1 parcel Samples.
A P, 1, 1 box Samples.
Ex S. S. "Meikong."
C N J (in diamond), 21 bales Waste.
Ex S. S. "Alphee."
E H, 250/51, 2 cases Merchandise.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 10th February, 1872. [tf 276

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow........Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy........Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa........ " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow........ " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo........ " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai........ " HALL & HOLTZ.
.... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon........ " VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore......*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta........*Englishman* Office.
London........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" .... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 8.25, and the last messengers left the office at 8.45.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8TH, 1872.

As usual, the report upon the Government Schools, which has been drawn up by Mr. STEWART, is a very valuable and interesting document. We find in it evidence of the gradual progress of a movement which at first seemed but little likely to succeed, but which, owing in a great degree to Mr. STEWART's own exertions, has now fully established itself in the Colony. The ten years which it has taken to attain this result seem no doubt a long period; but if the work has progressed slowly it has been built on a solid foundation, and there can now be no question that the Government Schools will continue a permanent institution of the Colony—and certainly one of the most creditable we can have.

The results of educating Chinese in foreign language, and making them acquainted with western arts and science, have hitherto been looked upon as discouraging. A certain number of Chinese, generally of the poorer classes, have been willing to flock to our Schools, and have shown great aptitude in learning; but in the majority of instances it has been discovered that so soon as they have acquired a competent knowledge of what are almost the mere elements in our education, they either give up the study altogether, or devote themselves almost entirely to mastering the literature of their own country. This has been usually attributed to the business-like and money-making instincts which form so noticeable a feature in the Chinese character. They find it advantageous to acquire so much information about foreign matters, because by so doing they are enabled to obtain engagements as clerks or interpreters in foreign firms; and having gone so far, they usually think they know quite enough of foreign matters, and need trouble themselves but little more concerning them. There have of course been noticeable exceptions to this, such, for example, as the well known and much respected Dr. WONG, now practising at Canton, but the above has undoubtedly been the rule; and it must be confessed it is not very encouraging when viewed in reference to the influence which it is hoped may be worked upon the Chinese people by our making them acquainted with a system of education and a development of civilization which we consider with justice to be superior to their own. But those who are disposed to be discouraged at the small effect which is produced on the minds of the Chinese by an acquaintance with foreign matters, and even by being educated in foreign languages and science, overlook for the most part that any noticeable changes in national thought and opinion are in all places of very slow growth. If we cast our eyes backwards in Europe, we can scarcely say when, in any given country or in any given number of countries, the great moral and intellectual reforms which separate our age from times now looked upon as little better than barbarous came into play. For instance, we know that the liberty of the Press, one of the greatest blessings of free countries, resulted in England from the omission to renew a licensing and censorship act; but we can only faintly trace the transition in public opinion which caused this line of action—none the less important or significant because negative—to be adopted. We, as it were, take observations from time to time and find that the ship is surely moving, and we can note the progress we have made during a given period, but cannot measure it while it is going on. And it is thus with the progress of foreign influence in China. If we watch it month by month or year by year, we seem to be standing still; but if we glance over ten years we are struck by the strides which have been made. In no direction can it be more gratifying to us to find such advances than in the direct spread of our system of education among the Chinese. This must of necessity be slow. Foreigners are in an overwhelming minority in China, and even in Hongkong. The influence of the native opinion by which a Chinaman or Chinese youth is surrounded, must work very powerfully upon him, as there are probably no people more susceptible of this species of influence than the Chinese; and if against this we find we are making even a little progress, we have no cause for disappointment. If our system is superior, as we believe it is, it will in the long run work its effect; and we need not distrust it because we do not often see sudden and extraordinary conversions, which would be contrary to anything that can be expected in the natural course of events.

In looking back over his labours for the last ten years, Mr. STEWART may feel a justifiable pride in what he has done. He has overcome a vast amount of ignorant prejudice, and has got so far as to make large numbers of the better informed Chinese feel that at least the foreign Schools will do no harm, and that they will make their children more useful members of society by letting them know something of the ways of Europeans. These Schools are now looked upon as a matter of course; and if even now many are sent to them to learn English chiefly for practical purposes, we may fairly hope that as the number of scholars increases year by year there will be among them not a few who will rise from what in a higher point of view is but a means to an end; and after becoming practically acquainted with a foreign language, will take the trouble to acquire some knowledge of our arts, sciences, and civilization. In this, however, we cannot expect great and rapid progress. We must be content if we see any signs of advancement at all. If we consider how few comparatively there are among Europeans who become deeply conversant either with arts or sciences, we can scarcely wonder that there should be comparatively few to do so among the Chinese, who have far less encouragement to stimulate them to exertion, and far greater obstacles to overcome before their exertions can be productive of any appreciable results.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 4th March, 1872.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Commons to-night are discussing a motion to reduce the Army by 20,000 men.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The jury stopped the Tichborne case to-day, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow, at the request of Sergeant Ballantine.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

MEETING OF JUSTICES.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the granting of licences and the transfer of others to a few applicants. Present: Hon. C. May, presiding; Messrs. Deane, M. S. Tonnochy, and S. J. Gower.

Mr. Christian Kock, late a gambling-house watchman, made application for the licence of the "Army and Navy Tavern," a house which has been closed for some time, but formerly opened by Mr. Brown under the same title. The magistrates considered the applicant a respectable man, and the licence was accordingly granted.

Mr. F. Simons, late proprietor of the Commercial Billiard Rooms, and latterly partner with Mr. Francis, proprietor of the Praya Hotel, applied for the transfer of the licence of the Oriental Hotel from Mr. Baynes to himself. The applicant being a very respectable man, the transfer was granted.

Mr. May remarked that such a house as the Oriental Hotel required a respectable person in it, and he was very glad to find one at last about to take it. He did not see why this house should not be as respectable as any in the Colony.

Mr. W. H. Shannon, late engineer of one of the Canton steamboats, and for some time chief engineer of the steamship *Manila*, applied to have the licence of the "Stag Hotel" transferred from the present proprietor, Mr. Watson, to himself, the present proprietor being about to go to England.

The magistrates were thoroughly satisfied that applicant was a most respectable person, and one fit to take such an establishment, and made no hesitation to grant the transfer. Transfer was granted accordingly.

This concluded the meeting.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

March 7th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Lang-ah-fook, a boatman unemployed, stated in July last, about the 15th, he was employed on board the steamship *Travancore*, when on that date she was on a passage from Bombay to this port. The defendant, also a boatman, was likewise in her. About 12 o'clock of that date, at midnight, he discovered that his box had been broken open and fourteen rupees had been extracted. He was informed by a person that the defendant had taken it. He went to defendant and accused him of it, when he then searched him, and found in his girdle fourteen rupees. The defendant then took them back.

Defendant stated that he never stole any money from the complainant; he owed some five rupees to complainant which he paid. Yesterday he met the complainant who accused him of owing some money. Defendant was discharged, and complainant told to mind and not bring up any more of his stupid charges.

BREACHES OF ORDINANCE.

The Acting Registrar-General summoned N. Hosungjee, householder of No. 205 and 207, Queen's Road East, for breach of Section VIII of Ordinance 7 of 1866, not reporting changes in tenancy.

Defendant stated house No. 205 had been empty for six months, and was only occupied on the 4th instant, but with regard to house 207, the tenant went to the Registrar-General's office, but could not see any one. That is, he was told so.

Mr. Osmond stated the house 205 had been occupied long before.

Lee-a-hong said he paid money on the 3rd February, but did not occupy the house till the 4th instant, his master was at Canton, and could not have occupied the house. The things were only removed in on the 4th instant.

Lam-a-som stated he was only occupant of the ground floor of No. 207. The upper part were occupied by an European, he never went to the Registrar-General's office, nor did he tell the landlord he had; he did not consider it necessary that he should, he only occupying a portion of the house.

Ling-som-sew stepped forward, and called himself a rent collector to the defendant, said he went to the Registrar General's office, and asked whether it was necessary to report change of tenancy when a house was partly occupied by Europeans, and he was told no. But two of the Chinese clerks and Mr. Osmond of the Registrar-General's office happening to be in court, disputed this, which put witness all aback, causing him to go on a rumbling story, which was checked by the magistrate, who asked him if he was wilfully stupid or virtually stupid, warning him that he had better be aware of what he was doing or saying. Mr. May brought to memory a case in which this witness kept it hanging for a whole week through his stupidity. Mr. May, addressing the defendant Hosungjee, told him that if he employed such stupid people as this witness he must expect to get into trouble. He would discharge him, however, in the case of House 205, but in this case of House 207, he, as landlord, was the man who should have reported the change of tenancy. He would fine him in the sum of $5.

Wong-him-po, occupant of house No. 98, Queen's Road, was also summoned by the Acting Registrar-General for breach of Section VIII. of Ordinance 7 of 1866, and was fined $5.

Same defendant was also summoned for breach of Section VII. of Ordinance 7 of 1866, for not reporting himself as householder. Fined $5.

A VARIETY OF CHARGES.

Philip Davis, the man who absconded from Hongkong to Whampoa, and whom Inspector King went up after, was placed in the dock on about twenty-five charges. Inspector King appeared to charge defendant with acting as Inspector of Brothels in Hongkong, and with acting as Inspector of the protective service in Whampoa. Inspector King stated that on his arrival at Whampoa he saw the defendant come alongside in a boat, for the purpose of going to Canton. He apprehended him, and took him to the British Consul, where the defendant was locked up in the cells of the Consulate. The next morning, before bringing him to Hongkong, he told him the offence specified on the warrant. Inspector Hazlitt appeared also to charge the defendant with stealing from his room a gold Albert chain and other things. The court also was filled with complainants and witnesses against the defendant, but the case was remanded till the 9th instant, at 9 a.m.

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

Leong Akum v. Essabhoy Ahmed. Return of writ of Foreign Attachment.

This case was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Drummond said he would call for certain letters, which he had given the other side notice to produce.

The Acting Attorney-General asked by what law the garnishee was called upon by the plaintiff to produce letters. He fully admitted the power of the court to call for them, and if it did so, he should show cause why they should not be produced at this stage of the case. But he did not know by what right the plaintiff called for them. They first objected to his appearing, and now called upon him to produce these letters.

His Lordship said as the right of the court to call for them was admitted, he would call for them, and hear the Attorney-General upon the point.

Attorney-General said this was an attempt to mix up two parts of the enquiry in one. These letters had nothing whatever to do with the question whether there was a cause of action, or with the question whether it arose in the Colony. They would come in on the question whether the property attached belonged to the defendants, but on that point alone, and therefore this was not proper stage to call for them. In a necessarily arbitrary proceeding of this kind, where debts were attached before judgment, His Lordship should be convinced that there was a cause of action arising in the Colony before going into the other questions.

His Lordship took this view, on the construction of the words "and if so" in the Ordinance.

Mr. Drummond said the present witness, Abdool Rahman, could prove the handwriting of the letters. His contention was that they were written by the firm against whom he was proceeding.

His Lordship said the witness could be recalled for this purpose. He certainly thought the two questions—as to the existence of a cause of action, and as to the fact of its having originated in the Colony—should be settled first.

Mr. Drummond said that at all events he must prove the debt.

The Attorney-General said he would pledge his word there was nothing in the letters which would be evidence of the debt.

His Lordship suggested that when the time for production of the letters arrived, if it ever did arrive, they should have the same effect as if produced now.

Mr. Drummond asked how he was to prove the cause of action, if this evidence was excluded. He said that the letters were evidence of the cause of action.

The Attorney-General was sorry his learned friend had committed himself to that statement. They had nothing to do with the debt. It was a mere fishing case to mix up one point with another. There was a very definite point to be proved now, and this would be only a waste of time, as the letters were very long.

His Lordship asked whether Mr. Drummond would assure him that he could not prove his case without the letters, and that he believed he could do so with them.

Mr. Drummond.—I do, my lord.

His Lordship.—Then I'll call for them. I think that is a fair way of putting it.

The Attorney-General.—Yes, my lord.

Here the letters were produced by the Attorney-General, and handed up to the court, after which they were placed in the hands of plaintiff's attorney.

The examination of Abdool Rahman was then proceeded with. He went into details of the transactions between himself, as agent of F. M. E. & Co., and Leong Akum. He also stated that Leong Akum "proceeded to law" against both H. G. & Co. and F. M. E. & Co. When Leong Akum asked him for payment in Hongkong, he did not mention the sum which was due.

A discussion then arose with reference to the receiving of evidence as to an admission made by Moosa. The court ruled that there must be first proved some connection between Moosa and the defendants. On this point Rahman was further examined, and stated that Moosa was acting in Canton for both firms, and after some further argument, His Lordship admitted the evidence as a fact, reserving the consideration of its value, Moosa not having been hitherto proved to his satisfaction an agent to bind the defendants. Several conversations with Moosa in gaol were then gone into, the principal fact being that Moosa said he had received 16 chests Malwa opium per *Travancore*, shipped by F. M. E. & Co., and that the proceeds would be available to pay the Chinese. This evidence was not concluded when the court adjourned, on account of the sudden indisposition of the learned judge, who has thus been unfortunate enough to be interrupted on two consecutive days in the same manner.

Huffam (Official Assignee, &c.) v. Jardine and others.

JUDGMENT.

The right of set-off in bankruptcy depends in this Colony upon Section 125 of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," which is a transcript of Section 171 of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849." That Section enacts "Where there has been mutual credit given by the Bankrupt and any other Person, or where there are mutual debts between the Bankrupt and any other Person, the Court shall state the Account between them, and one debt or demand may be set against another, notwithstanding any prior Act of Bankruptcy committed by such Bankrupt, before the credit given to or the debt contracted by him; and what shall appear due on either side on the balance of such account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; and every debt or demand hereby made proveable against the estate of the Bankrupt, may also be set off in manner aforesaid against such estate, provided the person claiming the benefit of such set-off, had not when such credit was given, notice of an act of Bankruptcy by such Bankrupt committed." Under this section there are, as is observed by the editors of Smith's leading cases, in their notes to Rose v. Hart, two classes of cases in which the right of set-off is expressly given: 1, where there are debts; 2, where there have been mutual credits. They proceed to remark that upon the second of the above two classes, that is to say, where there have been mutual credits, Rose v. Hart is a leading authority, and that it is cited whenever the question occurs does a particular state of dealings amount to a *mutual credit* between the bankrupt and some person claiming to set off a cross demand against his estate? That is questionably true, but the law as applicable to the facts of this case is so succinctly yet so clearly laid down by Lord Chief-Justice Tindal in the case of Gibson v. Bell, reported in 1 Bingham, N. C. 743, that I prefer resting my judgment on it. His Lordship says, "The principle which the bankrupt laws seem to have had in view from the earliest time to the last provisions made therein, is this, that where two persons have dealt with each other on mutual credit, and one of them becomes bankrupt, the account shall be settled between them, and the balance only payable on either side. That this was the practice of the commissioners of bankruptcy long before any statutory provision on the subject, appears clear from the two earliest decided cases; *Anonymous* before Lord Chief Justice North, and *Chapman v. Derby*. The first statute which made any express provision on the subject, was the expired statute 4 and 5 *Anne*, c. 17. By that statute it was enacted in the eleventh section, that where there hath been mutual credit given between the bankrupt and any debtor, and the accounts are open and unbalanced, it shall be lawful for the commissioners or *assignees* to adjust the account, and the debtor shall not be compelled to pay more than shall appear to be due on such balance. This provision of the expired statute of *Anne* is re-enacted in the twenty-eighth section of the 5 *G.* 2. c. 30, with some variation in the expression, that section enacting that 'the commissioners or assignees shall state the account between them, *and one debt may be set against another*, and what shall happen to be due on either side on the balance of such account, and on setting such *debts against one another*, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively.' This statute continued in force until the 46 *G.* 3., c. 135, s. 3., which provides, that where there hath been mutual credit given, or mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other person, 'one debt or demand may be set against the other, notwithstanding any secret act of bankruptcy before committed.' The same language is continued in the last statute, 6 *G.* 4.; so that from the earliest practice to the latest provision by statute, the object seems to have been that the account should be stated as between merchant and merchant, and that whatever would be in ordinary practice a pecuniary item in such account, should be the subject of set-off." Now adopting the principle here laid down, and upon a review of all the authorities bearing upon the question, including the case of Nowrojee v. the Chartered Bank of India, which perhaps more nearly resembles the principal case than any cited during the argument, I am of opinion that there was such a "mutual credit" within the meaning of the Ordinance between the bankrupts and the defendants, as to entitle the latter to retain the sums of money received by them since the 22nd day of December, 1861, in respect of the shares specified in the bill, and that they are not bound to pay such sums over to the Assignee regardless of the state of the account. Before concluding this portion of the judgment, I wish to say a word with respect to a case much pressed upon me in the course of the argument. I mean the case of Young v. the Bank of Bengal. That being a decision of the Privy Council, I should have considered myself bound by it, even were it not reconcilable with other cases, but in truth that case when examined contravenes no other authority except that which it expressly overruled, Olive v. Smith. It is simply distinguishable in one main feature from the present, and all others in part materia, which is that there the bank gave credit to the bankrupt for the notes they had discounted for him, but there was no corresponding credit given by the bankrupt to them. The credit was all on one side, a fact which, when once admitted or ascertained, precludes the possibility of successfully contending; I had almost said of contending that the case could be brought within the purview of an enactment, the object of which is to settle the account between merchants who have had *mutual* dealings, each giving credit to the other, each relying on the other's solvency. One other matter forms the subject of complaint in this bill, a claim in respect of the proceeds of two iron barges, but that claim was abandoned by the Attorney-General at the hearing; and as my decision on the whole case is in favor of the defendants, I am relieved from the necessity of considering how that abandonment affects the question of costs. They will be payable to the defendants' out of the estate.

"RAD" ON TOADYISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Having failed in his grand *coup*, with his main force, against the intelligence of the heads of our mercantile firms, "Rad" now makes a flank movement against the Special Jurors.

After quoting in support of his allegation what Judge Adams remarked to a Special Juror, "Rad" now comes forward and shows *himself* the hollowness of his basis from which he opened fire. If the special jurors are selected "by favouritism" then Judge Adams' remark was not worth a straw. Perhaps the Special Juror whom his Lordship addressed was an upstart, who, without the qualification on the score of intelligence or position, "employed a solicitor who ear-wigged one of his friends." What becomes, then, of the incident on which "Rad" put so much stress, and which he so prominently brought forward as a crushing authority of his first growl against what he has construed to be "toadyism?"

Who will venture to deny that "Rad" is actuated by disinterested motives in showing up toadyism? As a resident from Judge Adams' time he has remained mouth-bound respecting the *modus operandi* adopted in the formation of the Special Jury List till yesterday, when a "change over the spirit of his dream" seems to have come upon him, and he sees toadyism right and left, forgetting that his long silence on the Special Jury List question is susceptible of being construed into his having played the part of a toadish.

I am, yours faithfully,

QUILL.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

We subjoin Mr. Stewart's Report on the Government Schools, which is of special interest, as giving a resumé of their history from their commencement:—

HONGKONG, 15th February, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book Returns for the year 1871, together with the Annual Report on the Government Schools for the same period.

2.—Although two new schools were opened in the course of the year, the total number under instruction was less than in 1870. There were then 1 302 scholars, as against 1,292 for last year. With one or two exceptions, the attendance at all the schools was less; and this coupled with the fact that the school at Shek Shán, which had a large attendance in 1870, was discontinued in the beginning of 1871, will account for the diminution, amounting in the gross to ten, in the numbers for the year.

3.—Not only was the number enrolled for the year less, but the regularity in the attendance at most of the schools was considerably interfered with, especially towards the end of the year.

4.—As this was owing to circumstances connected entirely with the Village Schools, both those supported and those aided, the causes will be fully considered in that part of the Report which refers to them.

5.—The Central School continues to advance steadily in point of numbers. The number present during the year was 367, as compared with 337 in 1870. The average monthly enrolment was 249, as against 237 in the previous year; and the average regular attendance for 1870 and 1871 stands as 225 and 224 respectively. The highest and lowest monthly enrolments were 265 and 232, as compared with 248 and 208 in 1870.

6.—It is evident from these numbers that causes which tend to interfere with the Village Schools in no way affect the Central School, which has not only held its own, but has advanced steadily, in spite of periodical commercial depressions, and other exceptional causes.

7.—On the 10th of next month the school will have had a history of ten years. Although it would be wrong to measure its progress by decades and not by years, I cannot help reverting to the state of things on the opening day the 10th of March, 1862.

8.—Having arrived in the Colony but a few days previously, I had no knowledge of Chinese. I found congregated in the two Chinese class-rooms a crowd of nearly 300 boys, about one half of whom were scholars under the three Chinese masters, whose schools had previously been in various streets in the Upper and Central Bazaars. The rest were either candidates for the English classes, or stray-comers for the gratification of curiosity.

9.—The normal state of a Chinese school is that the lessons are shouted at the pitch of the voice. My entrance was the signal for a startling display of this diligence. Unaccustomed to such a deafening din, my first feeling was surprise, and my second anger. I shouted "Silence!" This was tacitly interpreted to mean "Read louder!" Another attempt at order meeting with a fresh accession of noise, I retreated, almost in despair, to one of the lower class-rooms, where I had interviews with my young friends in more manageable detachments.

10.—In the course of a day or two, 141 had been arranged in three classes for the learning of English. Of these 55 had some previous knowledge of the language, and 86 had to begin with the alphabet. The remaining 117 read Chinese only. An attempt was made for about six weeks to teach the English classes, with the help of two Chinese assistants, who, at that time, should have been in rather than *over* a class. The attempt proved abortive, and an appeal to the Board of Education had the effect of reducing the numbers to 94. Excessive as even this number was for a commencement, it was desirable, for many reasons, that it should be maintained. Only one reading book, a very elementary one, could be found in the Colony, and this had to be used in all the classes till school materials could be obtained from England, about seven months after.

11.—The wonderful docility of the Chinese soon led to the production of order out of what, at first, seemed but a hopeless chaos; and, from that year to the present, beneficial changes and steady progress have been made. A second English master was added in 1864, and a third in 1869. We are now ready for a fourth. In 1862, from want of school materials, from the inexperience of the teachers, and from other patent causes, the instruction was of the most elementary character. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic was all that could be attempted. As an indication of the state of things now, the papers set to the boys in the highest class, at the last examination, have been appended to this report. These papers were not prepared with any view to publication, but simply as the usual test of proficiency in the year's work. A glance at them will show more of the progress that has been made than any amount of explanation which could well be given.

12.—The standard which must be reached before a boy is considered to have passed, and to be, therefore, eligible for promotion, is one-third of the total number of marks assigned to the various subjects taught in the class. Judged by this standard, the following is the percentage of those who passed, in the various English classes, on the work of last year:—

First (highest) class	60 per cent.
Second "	82 "
Third "	72 "
Fourth "	47 "
Fifth "	57 "
Sixth "	53 "
Preparatory "	80 "

13.—Although little else could have been expected, it was very disappointing to find so low a percentage in the highest class, especially when it stood at 87 per cent in the previous year. The class was very unfortunate in some respects. No fewer than 29 out of the 36 boys which it contains got situations, and left at various periods during the course of the year; and their places had to be filled as they became vacant by promotions from the junior classes. In addition to this, nine, or one-fourth of the whole class, were absent from the examinations, some for their marriages, and others on account of sickness. With two exceptions, these nine absentees would have held respectable places in the class list, had they been able to be present. In the previous year only one was absent, and the class, as a whole, was much more permanent during the year.

14.—Looked at in this light, the school has a great practical difficulty to contend with. If the classes could by any means be made permanent for a year, or even for half a year, there would be no difficulty in passing a very high percentage of the boys; but, when it is considered that no fewer than 134 left school in the course of the year, it will be evident that, if promotions were not made as vacancies occurred, the school would be always half empty by examination time. Not only is this so, but when promotions have to be made during the three last months of the year, those so promoted, while they would have been the first if they had remained in the lower class, are almost sure to fall in the higher one; and this is particularly the case in promotions from the second to the first, where the range of subjects is so much more extensive than it can possibly be in any of the junior classes.

15.—Looked at in the light of the situations which are obtained and the promotions which are made,—both high prizes in themselves, the result to the scholars is a fortunate one, but it is otherwise to the masters when they come to reckon up the tale, and render an account of the year's work.

16.—Another English master is very much required, not merely for extending the school as to numbers, but for removing, to a great extent, the difficulty alluded to. With his assistance, there can be no doubt that the transition from one class to another would be rendered less abrupt, and the result of the final examinations made more satisfactory. Every effort is made to do this at present, but, with the limited means at our disposal, only partial results can be obtained.

17.—It is quite certain that, with another master and additional accommodation, another hundred could be added to the attendance, and the sphere of the school's usefulness thereby enlarged. The school has firmly established itself as one of the permanent institutions of the Colony; and the Chinese, both here and in the adjoining province, regard it with increasing confidence. They now seem to understand its aim and purpose. They do not find it an attempt to exercise some sinister influence, either religious or political, or both, as was at first more than half suspected. In other parts of China too, and also in Japan, the school is beginning to attract some attention; and, if nothing untoward happens, there is good reason to believe that, before long, the latter country will be more numerously represented at the school than it is at present.

18.—Nearly all the nationalities in the Colony have now their representatives in the school, whose doors, it cannot be too well known, are open to all without regard to creed or colour. It is rather surprising still to find, in quarters where one would expect more correct information, grave doubts as to the position which the school holds with regard to religion. There are some who think that we attempt to proselytize. There are others who think that we have a nervous dread of a clergyman entering the place. Both parties could not possibly be more mistaken; but it seems to be the fate of secular education to be distorted and misrepresented. It will not be so always. Ten years will see the superstition exploded; and I hope I shall never again have the humiliation of asserting our honesty in this particular. It is surely too late in the day to assert, on the one hand, that education, whatever protestations are made to the contrary, *must* be irreligious. Such language is as applicable to the exchange or the counting house as it is to school or college. Science and Language are as distant from dogma as are the details of the merest truisms; but theirs is the fault who render the repetition of them a necessity.

19.—Of the 134 boys who left during the year, 50 are known to have obtained lucrative employment; 19 left the Colony and returned to their native places; 33 did not return after the New Year and Midsummer holidays, and probably did not return to the Colony; 17 had their names removed from the roll, principally for irregularity, but in one or two cases for disobedience; 11 went to Chinese schools; 5 left on account of sickness; and 1 died. Of those who have obtained employment, 33 are known to be in Hongkong, Canton and adjacent places; 2 in Swatow; 1 in Foochow; 7 in Shanghai; 3 in Japan; 1 in San Francisco; 1 in Annam; 1 in Singapore; and 1 in Bombay.

20.—The number of those who left during the year was greater by 39 than in 1870. This points to the difficulty already alluded to, against which the school has to contend. Many boys seem to come without any definite idea of what they intend doing. Many parents, too, who, at first, think nothing of the payment of the small fee, in the course of a month or two begin to grudge it, and withdraw their boys, frequently themselves also withdrawing from the Colony. By far the greatest number of those who leave before getting employment is accounted for by the shifting character of the population. In addition to all these causes, there is this other one, that many of the Chinese think that the acquirement of English, or of any other barbarian language, is an affair not of years but of months. When they find their mistake, instead of trying to mend it, they cut the knot of the difficulty, and give themselves no further trouble about a matter of so small importance.

21.—The problem which the school is working out for itself is whether it is to be one of elementary instruction for the many, or of higher instruction for the few; that is, whether it is ultimately to be for the education of 900 or of 300, for a smaller number than the latter cannot be contemplated. It would be premature, at present, to attempt to solve the problem, and it might be disastrous to adopt, at once, either course, without waiting for, and taking advantage of, the current of events.

22.—The only new subject introduced in 1871 was Mathematical Drawing. Not much progress had been made, as the necessary materials did not arrive from England till late in the year. The Music class still progresses, and the Chemistry class has been highly successful. To the Drawing and Music only one hour a week can be devoted; and this, taken in connection with the constant changes in the classes, prevents great or rapid progress. To the Chemistry class more time is devoted, and there is a corresponding result. The weekly exercises connected with this subject, and the papers written at the last examination by the boys who had been in the class for the whole year, showed very clearly what could be done if the classes were more permanent.

23.—Before another Report is written, I hope to see an entirely new building in the course of construction. No more progress can be made without increased accommodation, and that cannot well be obtained without a new school, built on recognized principles, and, therefore, specially adapted for school purposes, which a great part of the present building never was, and never can be. The expense may be a serious consideration, but if the school is worth retaining, and it has established its title to that, the money required should not be grudged, especially at a time when there are funds available which are not likely to be available long. As, however, this subject is receiving the consideration of the Government, it need not be further discussed here.

24.—The school fees amounted during the year to $1,763.75, of which $1,511.25 went into the Treasury, and $252.50 to the salary of the teacher of the Preparatory class.

25.—Nothing now remains but to express the thanks of all connected with the school to our Prize-givers. These were His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Chief-Justice Smale, the Honourable C. C. Smith, Dr. Dods, Mr. Kwok Cheung, Mr. Moorsom, Mr. Russell, Mr. Saint, and Mr. Wai Kwong, by whose donations, in addition to the sum on the year's Estimates, prizes to the value of upwards of $300 were awarded at the recent examination.

26.—As previously stated, 1871 did not prove a very favourable year to the Village Schools. The number under instruction for the year was less by 40 than in 1870; and this, although there were two additional schools. The attendance, too, became very irregular towards the end of the year; more so than it had been for the previous year. This was attributable to two causes, the high price of rice and the dullness of trade. In all the villages, the same answer was given, when enquiries were made as to the causes of the decrease and the irregular attendance. Whenever it was possible for a child to earn a few cash by grass cutting, firewood gathering, or cake selling, he was taken away from school. In the most favourable years the poverty in our villages is something of which few can have any idea, but in a year, such as the last, when the staff of life is dear, it must be something very serious.

27.—The Village Schools supported by Government stand in the following order of efficiency:—

1.—Stanley.
2.—Sai-ying Pún (Pun-ti).
3.—Girls' School.
4.—Bowrington.
5.—Sai-ying Pún (Hak-ka.)
6.—Tang-lung Chau (Pun-ti.)
7.—Webster's Crescent.
8.—Aberdeen.
9.—Tai Wong Kung.
10.—West End.
11.—Wong-nai Ch'ung.
12.—Shau-ki Wan.
13.—Tang-lung Chau (Hak-ka.)

28.—Among these schools Stanley continues to hold the pre-eminence. If all the Village Schools were as it is, there would be much cause for congratulation. The master is a good scholar, a diligent and successful teacher, and he enjoys in a high degree the confidence of the villagers. The school-room is always neat and clean. The scholars are regular in their attendance and orderly in their behaviour. A new school-house is much wanted here. The locality of the present one is unhealthy; and to this must be attributed one or two serious attacks of illness from which the master suffered last year. The whole village is said to be unhealthy, and the death-rate high, especially at some seasons of the year. A new school-house on one of the knolls adjacent to the village should, if well drained and properly ventilated, be much more healthy than the present one.

29.—The new school at Tai Wong Kung in Wan-tsai has been very successful; but, from the fact of its being new, it is too soon to speak confidently about it. It has withdrawn a few of the scholars from Bowrington and a great many from the Hak-ka school at Tang-lung Chau. The wanderers will no doubt find their way back to their old schools by and by; and, if they do not, no harm is done, as long as they are taught at all. If the children could but be got to attend any school, the particular school of their choice would be a matter of very minor importance.

30.—The Village Schools receiving grants-in-aid are 11 in number. Their relative efficiency stands thus:—1, Ap-li Chau; 2, To-kwa Wan, (Hak-ka.); 3, Yau-ma Ti; 4, Ma-t'au Ts'un; 5, Ma-t'au Ch'ung; 6, Little Hongkong; 7, To-kwa Wan, (Hok-lo.); 8, Hok Un; 9, Mong Kok; 10, Hung Hom; 11, Pok-fu Lam.

31.—The school at Pok-fu Lum was added in the course of the year, and the grant was withdrawn from Shek Shan, where the people refused to change the master, although he stood convicted of repeated instances of neglect and disobedience. He is a very cunning old man, and holds some mysterious sway, I suspect of a fortune-telling nature, over the ignorant villagers.

32.—A grant was applied for to the school at Tai-kok Tsui, where the new Dock is to be, but the master, on examination, was found to be quite unfit for his duties. The villagers were requested to select another, but they declined. If they could not have the grant with the present master, they would take him without it. They have since thought better of it, and the school is likely to receive the grant this year.

33.—The villagers of Little Hongkong have again been distinguishing themselves in their own peculiar way. In 1870, they tried to make the master out a thief, in order that the Ti-po's son, an ignorant youngster, might be installed as his successor. Last year, they brought a charge of a most disgraceful nature against the present master, no doubt with the same object. The matter was fully investigated at the Police Court and the lying witnesses fined. I wish it had been in the power of the Magistrate to add a flogging as well. The charge was utterly baseless; and what the state of morality in the village is, may be judged from the fact that the people, knowing well that it was baseless, yet incited five little boys to stick to a story which one of them had concocted in revenge for a sound flogging which the master had given him for fighting. It was very melancholy to listen to the tissue of falsehoods and contradictions of which the boys were guilty in the witness-box. Our mode of inflicting punishment fails sadly to meet such cases. A heavy fine on the whole village and the imprisonment of the Ti-po, however foreign to what is called Constitutional Government, would have been a punishment salutary for the present, and deterrent for the future. The villagers are simply children in civilization; and punishment, after English ideas, is to them little or no punishment at all. There is neither conscience nor a healthy public opinion to appeal to, and where these are wanting ordinary punishments fall very lightly.

34.—The boys, with one exception, deserted the school, and the parents asked for the removal of the master. It was useless to ask them why this should be done, after his innocence had been clearly established. They had suffered a defeat in one quarter, and they thought to make up for it in another. For two months they held out; and then the more sensible of them, seeing that the determination to maintain the master in his place, scholars or no scholars, was not going to be departed from, began to think of sending their children back. The Tipo exerted himself strenuously to prevent this; but, when he was told that if the boys were not all back in school by a certain day he would have to answer for his conduct before a Magistrate, he discontinued his opposition and the boys all returned.

35.—So much for what has been done. Table VI points to a large field still uncultivated. The number of children in the Colony who get no education is roughly estimated at 11,000. What can be done for these it is very hard to say. If schools were already built to accommodate the whole of them, a very small percentage would attend them. Disinclination is one great drawback; poverty is perhaps a greater. Compulsory education would uproot the evil; but is compulsory education possible here? I confess myself unable to give an answer. One thing is quite certain, that if these eleven thousand children were compelled to go to school, food and clothing would have to be supplied to them. In many cases, lodging would have to be provided for them also. A large proportion of the children live in boats, which are here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow. About one half of them, too, are girls, for whom education is considered not a superfluity merely, but a mistake.

36.—The first question, therefore, which calls for an answer is not—Shall we have compulsory education? but—How are these two enemies of education, poverty and prejudice, to be overcome? When that has been satisfactorily answered, the rest is easy; but, until that has been so answered, it is hopeless to attempt to educate. That our criminal classes are largely recruited from the ranks of the ignorant and idle is beyond a doubt. The boat boys on the Praya commence their career with pricking rice bags, follow that up with picking pockets, and end their days as pirates. The desirability of education is but too evident; but how it is to be accomplished is a difficulty which still remains.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Inspector of Government Schools.

The Honourable J. GARDINER AUSTIN, *Colonial Secretary, &c.*

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(*Daily News.*)

SATURDAY, Jan. 13th.

The new chapel and schools erected in Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, were yesterday opened by the Bishop of London, who was supported by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Bennett, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M.P., Mr. Alderman Owden, Baron A. de Rothschild, and others.

Yesterday the preservation of the unappropriated land adjoining Victoria-park was again the subject of discussion at the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to ascertain if the Government would be willing to include the land in question within the area of the park, in order that it might be preserved for ever, for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

Yesterday the witnesses called before the *Megæra* Commission were Henry Bowyer, carpenter of the ship from December, 1867, to August, 1870; Mr. W. Mitchell, assistant shipwright at Sheerness; Mr. W. Laird, captain-superintendent at the same dockyard; and Admiral the Hon. Charles Elliot, commander-in-chief of the Sheerness Station. The latter stated that, before the *Megæra* sailed on her last voyage, he satisfied himself that the cargo she took was a proper cargo. He knew that from the beginning she was supposed to be a very uncomfortable ship, but he believed her to be a good sea boat, and he had no reason to suppose she was unseaworthy. He had nothing to do with the selection of the *Megæra* to go to Australia.

Vice-Chancellor Malins yesterday made an order for a compulsory winding-up of the European Assurance Society. This order, his Honour said, would not prevent the transfer of the business to any other company, nor the making of any arrangement for the benefit of policy-holders.

In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Bacon yesterday, the point was raised whether the Great Eastern Railway Company, under their special Acts of Parliament, were empowered to stop up the thoroughfare of Sun-street, Bishopsgate. His Honour decided in the negative, and granted an injunction restraining the company from blocking up the street in question.

The bankruptcy of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy again came before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt yesterday. In consequence, however, of the protracted proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, another adjournment took place, and the case will next be heard of on the 12th of April.

In the French Assembly, on Tuesday, an ultra-Republican member, M. Brunet, made a strange speech, in which he attributed all the sufferings of France to her irreligion, and moved that a temple should be erected on the Place du Roi de Rome. Only two members supported his proposal.

At the great meeting of French manufacturers, held in Paris on Wednesday, to protest against the tax on raw material, it was stated that twenty-five of the French Chambers of Commerce were in favour of free trade; that seventeen supported the Commercial Treaty with England; that four were indifferent, and only seven advocated the abrogation of the treaty. M. Wolowski, who spoke in favour of the income tax, was much applauded.

It is announced from Versailles that the Committee appointed to examine the decrees confiscating the Orleans' property is unanimously in favour of abrogating them.

It seems that the French prelates have joined together in a sort of crusade against the Bill on primary instruction brought forward by M. Jules Simon. The Bishop of Beauvais has addressed a letter to the French Assembly, in which he declares that the want of education is by no means such a formidable danger to France as is generally supposed. He concludes his letter by urging that the instruction of the people should be exclusively confided to the Church.

(*Standard.*)

The Special Committee on Gun-cotton, appointed by the War Office after the Stowmarket catastrophe, have issued their preliminary report. Upon the evidence taken they have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why the Government should relinquish the manufacture of compressed gun-cotton.

The Trades Union Congress sat again yesterday at Nottingham. The subjects discussed were—"Conciliation and Arbitration," "Further Reduction of Hours of Labour," and "Direct Representation of Labour in Parliament." A rather curious episode took place. The Chairman complained of the manner in which the delegates neglected their duty. The roll was thereupon called over, and it was found that there were 23 absentees!

The inquest on a lunatic soldier who was killed by another lunatic at an asylum at Bow, was resumed yesterday. From the evidence of one of the inmates it appeared that a party of patients were at work in the grounds, when Henry Salzman gave the deceased, John Dickens, a blow on the skull with a spade, which felled him. No other blow was struck. Dickens lingered a few days, and then died from the effects of the blow. There was no quarrel, and no provocation had been given by the deceased. The Jury, under the direction of the Coroner, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Salzman.

The juveniles of the metropolis will regret to learn that the baby hippopotamus, which was born a few days ago, died yesterday of inanition. The parent animal exhibited such ferocity of temper that it was found impossible for the officers of the Zoological Gardens to enter the enclosure to feed the little one.

(*Daily News.*)

MONDAY, January 15th.

A consultation between Sir W. Jenner, Dr. Gull, and Dr. Lowe has resulted in the issue of a bulletin bearing their signatures, and dated yesterday, in which it is stated that the Prince of Wales continues to make satisfactory progress, and is daily gaining health. It is added that some time must yet elapse before the strength is fully established. There will now be no further bulletins. The first of this series of documents appeared on November 23.

Lord Carnarvon is going on favourably, and he is now considered by his medical attendants to be quite out of danger.

There was a soirée at Bristol on Saturday evening to celebrate the adoption of the nine hours system in that city. Mr. Morley, M.P., expressed his opinion that employers would lose little, if anything, by a reduction in the hours of labour, because the men would work with the conviction that they had been fairly treated. They would do as much work, and perform it better than men compelled to labour ten hours under a sense of injustice. Mr. Hodgson, M.P., in the course of his observations, spoke of the recent conviction of a workman at Hammersmith, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, as a decision calling for review before another tribunal.

On Saturday, the Metropolitan Board of Works took formal possession of Hampstead Heath, and in a short and simple ceremonial, dedicated the same for ever to the use of the public.

The Trades' Congress, before closing its sittings, appointed a committee to take any action which may be necessary to secure the repeal of the penal clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and to watch over the interests of labour generally in Parliament. Next year's Congress will be held at Leeds.

A case bearing upon the law of nuptial settlement was on Saturday before Vice-Chancellor Wickens. A woman, who at the time of her marriage had £500 in the bank in her maiden name, drew it out on a cheque of her own two days before her husband's death, and at his request, for the purpose of discharging some minor liabilities. At his decease she ascertained for the first time that her husband was rather deeply in debt, and she was now called upon by the executors to the estate to account for the money as a part of his property. She, however, claimed it as her own, but as there had been no marriage settlement, his honour held that, the money having passed into the husband's possession, the widow must hand it over to his executors.

The bankruptcy of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny was before Mr. Registrar Spring Rice on Saturday, when the baronet passed his public examination.

A shocking occurrence has taken place at Tottenham. On Saturday afternoon a man named Ward, who was 20 years in the service of the New River Company, was found to have committed suicide, and on searching his cottage his wife was discovered dead in her bed. No marks of violence were upon her body. The impression is that she died suddenly, and that her husband terminated his existence in a fit of despondency.

There is to be a meeting at Versailles on an early day of delegates from the chief commercial cities of France, to protest against the proposed duty on raw material.

Advices from the Cape state that gold is

being found in the Transvaal, and that the yield of diamonds is increasing.

(*Standard.*)

The French National Assembly on Saturday commenced the discussion on the proposed taxes on raw material. M. Thiers said that the imposition of these taxes was the only practicable course open to the Government to meet the present financial necessities; but, at the same time, he did not make their adoption a Cabinet question. The debate will be resumed to-day. The commercial and manufacturing interests are strongly opposed to these taxes, and delegates from the principal commercial cities will assemble shortly at Versailles to protest against them. The Committee on the Budget have pronounced in favour of a sinking fund to the amount of 200 million francs a year. The proposition of M. Picard, that the provisional state of affairs should now cease, and that the Republic should be definitively declared, has been rejected by the Radicals of the Left as inopportune, and beyond the competence of the Assembly. The Government, it is stated, also regards the proposal as inopportune.

The Duke de Persigny's illness has, as was feared, terminated fatally. The Duke died on Friday evening at Nice.

Amongst the witnesses examined on Saturday by the *Megæra* Commission, Mr. Reed, formerly Chief Constructor to the Navy, gave evidence. He said that the *Megæra* was a bad type of vessel from the beginning, and that a great deal of money had been spent upon her. The reduction in the estimate of repairs arose simply from the fact that the *Megæra* was considered a vessel which should not be sent on a long foreign voyage. Lord Lawrence questioned the witness as to the absence of periodical examinations of ships, and said, that it appeared that the *Megæra* had not been thoroughly examined for seven years. "It is very strange to me (added his lordship) that nobody connected with the Admiralty or any of the dockyards ever thought that it would be well to subject the vessel to a thorough overhaul." Mr. Reed, in reply, appealed to his long experience, and said that the conclusion he had arrived at was that the people about dockyards were too prone to make thorough overhauls and incur expense. The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

An inquest opened at Guy's Hospital some days ago on the body of a woman named Pettingell, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday. The deceased, according to her dying depositions, had discovered that her husband was living with another woman, and having met him by appointment, they went over London Bridge. On the way, as she stated, he selected a fitting opportunity to push her down under the wheels of a passing vehicle. A brewer's dray went over her and inflicted mortal injuries. The police have failed to arrest the husband, but the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

AWKWARD INTERRUPTION OF A WEDDING FEAST.

A clerk left his wife and family in Edinburgh some weeks ago, ostensibly for the purpose of seeking employment. As weeks passed and no word came from him, his wife—who had three children, the youngest of whom is only a few weeks old, to provide for—naturally felt very anxious about his safety. One Sunday a friend who happened to go to a parish church in town heard among the list of proclamation of marriage the absent clerk's name, and that of a young woman who is employed in a printing establishment in town. Immediate word was conveyed to his wife, who could scarcely credit the tale. On the Monday she made inquiries, from which she learned that it was too true, but did not succeed in discovering his residence. Nothing daunted, she started afresh on Tuesday, accompanied by her three children, and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening they landed in his lodgings in Hay-street, and found him and his bride heartily enjoying themselves, having, it is said, been married about an hour before. When confronted with his injured family he admitted the relationship that existed between them. As no policeman could be got, his wife, who is rather a powerful woman, seized him by one arm, while his landlord took the other, and thus marched off with him towards the police-office, leaving his bride at the festive board reflecting on this unexpected blight on her future propects.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. SPURGEON ON LONG SERMONS.

In the course of an address delivered to workmen, Mr. Spurgeon commented on the excuses people made for not going to church. Some persons, said Mr. Spurgeon, complain that they cannot understand the sermons they hear. The reason was that ministers would use big words. He (Mr. Spurgeon) always endeavoured to get rid of all the big words out of his sermons, and was as particular as their wives were to get the stones out of the plum-pudding. They would get in somehow, but the main thing was to preach as simply as possible. Long sermons, also, were a great evil. If a person preached a long sermon, it was because he had nothing to say. It might appear odd, but it was nevertheless a fact, that when people had nothing to say they took a long time about it; but when they had got something worth telling they out with it at once. Therefore he repeated, when a man makes a long sermon he sets out with a very little, and begins to spin, spin, spin. He was of the same opinion as Dr. Chalmers, who was once asked how long it took to make a sermon. "That" he replied, "depended upon how long you wanted it. If your sermon is to be half an hour long it will take you three days. If it is to be three-quarters of an hour, it may take you two days, or perhaps only one; but if you are going to preach for an hour, why, there is not much occasion to think a great deal about it. It may be done an hour."—*Telegraph.*

A SLIP IN THE PRAYER BOOK.—*The Times*, in noticing a certain edition of the new Lectionary, says:—"The newly issued Prayer Book of a firm that we could name gives us in the Psalms 'Thou hast broken my bones' for 'Thou hast broken my bonds.'"

A practical joke, played off in New York, has given rise to much scandal. Some young men had inserted in the sandwiches prepared at the luncheon-table on a well-known civic reception of his Imperial Highness Prince Alexis, thin layers of soap to replace the ham which had been previously abstracted. The exquisite enjoyment of the perpetrators of the joke may be imagined when the sandwiches were bitten and the portion tasted, forcibly swallowed for manner's sake by the unfortunate victims.

THE SILVER COINAGE.—It is stated that within a short time the Bank of England was unable to supply a Government Department with £400 in silver coin. The London and Westminster Bank, one of the best customers of the Bank of England, applied there and at the Mint for £500 in silver, and failed. A leading tradesman called upon his banker for £10, and could only obtain £5 in silver. Its scarcity is admitted. Worn silver coin is received and exchanged at the Bank of England and its branches.

DISLOYAL SCENE AT LIMERICK.—The inauguration of the Mayor at Limerick was accompanied by a scene of extraordinary and seditious disorder. On the Mayor referring to the recent illness of the Prince of Wales, he was met with a perfect storm of yells, shouts, and hisses, and when attempting to proceed he was assailed with cries of "Three cheers for the political business." This call was responded to by thunders of applause. Cries of "Home Rule for Erin," and "Down with Gladstone," were then raised, and the council broke up amidst unparalleled confusion.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 7TH, EVENING.

There has been no change in the tone of the drug market. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $692½, nominal, no stock; New Benares, $680, nominal, no stock; New Patna, on time, 2nd sales to arrive, $672½—about 40 chests changed hands; Malwa, $615 to $625, little doing.

MARCH 8TH, MORNING.

No change.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4¾ to 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight ... 4/5¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 4/5¼
Bank Bills on demand ... 4/3¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight ... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight ... 72¼
Bank, 15 days sight ... 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight ... 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—61 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—59 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,400 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,400 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 165 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$125 per share, premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$330 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—32½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 153 per share, nominal.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$22 per share, discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—$10

SALES ON MARCH 7TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Wheat Flour, 50lbs., 300 bags, at $1.35, by Sze-hop-chuen to Siam merchant.
Black Sessamums, 100 piculs, at Tls. 2.7.0, by Sze-hop-chuen to Hoi-loong merchant.
Siam Rice, 1st quality, 12,000 piculs, at $2.87, by Tak-mi to Hongkong merchant.
Dried Persimons, 150 packages, at Tls. 4.3.0, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.
Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $2.31, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.
Siam Rice, 1st quality, 3,000 piculs, at $2.85, by Yuen-fat to Hongkong merchant.
Siam Rice, 2nd quality, 4,000 piculs, at $2.85, by Yuen-fat to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 8,000 piculs, at $2.83, by Chun-cheong to Hongkong merchant.
Mushrooms, 20 cases, at $30.00, by Fook-choy-yuen to travelling merchant.
White Wax, 1 piece, at $96.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling merchant.
Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $7.50, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling merchant.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1872. [tf 402

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"OTTAWA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1872. [tf 403

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"INDIA,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 464 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Captain Olaguivel, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be shortly despatched for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

tf 416 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"SARDIS."

Trask, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 279 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

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THE German Barque

"HONGKONG,"

334 Tons, Captain J. Cluver, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and have quick despatch.

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 280 Hongkong, 10th February, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship

"AGRA,"

925 Tons, Captain Miller, will load here and at Whampoa, and be despatched in the latter part of February.

For Freight, apply to

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tf 192 Hongkong, 26th January, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

$30 REWARD.

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARMS, viz.:—

No. 5,824, 1 double barrelled Lefaucheux GUN, 12 bore;
" 5,800, 1 do. do. do. do.;
" 5,832, 1 do. do. do. do.;
" 5,872, 1 do. Central Fire GUN, 12 bore;

By J. Webley & Sons, London;

And,

No. 9,768, 1 Needle RIFLE, by F. Von Dreyse, Sommerda;
" 10,127, 1 Needle CARBINE, do.;

having been stolen on the night of the 5th instant from our premises, a REWARD of

THIRTY DOLLARS

is hereby offered to any person or persons, who shall assist in the recovery of the stolen property.

At the same time, the public is warned against *purchasing* the said Arms.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
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tf 267 Hongkong, 7th February, 1872.

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3m 65] [Jan. 9

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tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

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TINNER AND GALVANIZER, 97, *WANCHAI ROAD,*

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tf 226] ON REASONABLE TERMS. [Feb. 1

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HAMBURG	Hongkong	Cluver		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Agra	Miller	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sardis	McNear	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
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MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Olaguivel	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
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SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
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Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
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The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.
The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
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Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
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For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

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G. H. Mumm's 1st quality		$15.00
	Pints	16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality,"		16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche,"		17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned		13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do.		10.50
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Do, Liqueur do, "V.P.O.P."		24.00

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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in China—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.

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100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.

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REAL CAVITE CHEROOTS, 2d Costados. Superior Manila CIGARS, 2d Habanos.

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GOLD Medal CHOCOLATE DE SANTE VANILLE, in Boxes of 12 lbs. nett,
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1 PARK PHAETON, with Turn-over Seat.
1 Do. Do. with Rumble.
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1 PARISIAN PHAETON, Do.
1 SOCIABLE Do. Do.
1 WAGONETTE.

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TRUFFES DU PERIGARD, VVE. R. DINANT, NANTES,
At J. C. KRUSE'S
No. 10, Queen's Road, No. 10.

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W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late arrivals a very fine Assortment of BREACH-LOADING FOWLING PIECES in Solid Leather and Canvas Cases; also, complete LOADING APPARATUS for same, and LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELTS, &c., &c.

tf 143 Hongkong, 20th January, 1872

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Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Slotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE. VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,

in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

900 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 215 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE SAIGON STEVEDORE AND LIGHTERAGE Co.,

BALLAST DISCHARGED AND CARGO STOWED BY EXPERIENCED HONGKONG MEN.

GALL & SKINNER,
Commission Agents,
Managers.

tf 142]

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, (EST.)D, 1841

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

(By appointment),

TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD,

AND,

TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

tf 1933] [Nov. 9

[illegible] 煤 記 [illegible]

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. OWEN BULLOCK is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

TYERS, THOMPSON & Co.

6, Little Tower Street, London,
1st January, 1872. [Feb. 20 340

MR. JAMES BANKS TAYLOE retired from our firm, 31st December, 1871.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

1m 333 Hongkong, 19th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at Chin-kiang as a General Commission Agent, under the style of

JAMES MILISCH.

Chinkiang, 1st February, 1872. [1m 290

NOTICE.

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.

tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by Mutual consent.

FRANCIS HUTCHINGS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.

3m 2125 Swatow, 7th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS MENKE in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1870.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong and China,
December 16th, 1871. [3m 2164

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

REGINA *v.* ABDOOL MOUSSA AND NOOR MAHOMED CAMISSA.

NOW READY, in pamphlet form, a full Report of the above trial, with the recent Articles that appeared in the Hongkong *Daily Press* and the *China Mail* relating thereto, and some of the evidence taken before the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the Bankruptcy matter of ABDOOL RAHMAN JAMAL, and at the Magistracy.

Price 50 cents.

Hongkong—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay—
Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers,
and
Messrs. DORABJEE JUMSETJEE & Co., Booksellers.

tf 234 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST, 7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD,* HONGKONG.

tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE— REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts

The Daily Press Office

THE Undersigned has leased the business of the Hongkong Hotel, and all bills or orders for goods, and receipts, will be signed by him hereafter. He will not be responsible for debts contracted, or transactions entered into, by the late lessee, LEE-A-FONG. Any order for dinner, tiffin, or supper will be promptly executed.

KWONG YUNG, OF KWOON WO & Co.,
Lessee of Hongkong Hotel.

1m 409 Hongkong, 29th February, 1872.

THE undersigned was hitherto a partner in the business carried on by TOK-SHING Shop, situated at Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, but in consequence that there is not much profit made in the business in the late years, and by the death of my brother, there is no man to come down to Hongkong to audit the accounts of the shop, I had withdrawn my partnership in the said business. The public is hereby informed that in future I will not hold myself responsible for any transaction entered into or debts contracted by the said TOK-SHING Shop.

HOA CHING,
Ivory Shop, Canton.

1m 351 Hongkong, 21st February, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.

CHY LOONG.
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton

6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*AMERICA*," Captain DOANE, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco April 16th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 17th, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th March, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PROVENCE*," Commandant MACAIRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 13th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

P. BENNETT. W. H. HENRIQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,

BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS, KOBE (HIOGO), *JAPAN.*

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

MANILA.

FRENCH HOTEL,

BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.

EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.

LALA ARI,
Proprietor.

Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

SINGING CLASSES.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of joining an ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS, under the direction of Mr. A. SINGER, will please forward their names to him, care of the *Daily Press* Office, or 23, Hollywood Road.

Also,

Those desirous of forming a GLEE and MADRIGAL CLASS, will be good enough to do likewise.

Both the above classes will commence in the first week of February. Terms on application.

tf 173 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Manila.—Per *Villa de Rivadavia*, to-day, the 8th instant, at noon.

For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Foochow and Shanghai.—Per *Sunda*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*PROVENCE*," will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To Saigon, Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, India, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), and to and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles.*

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 14th instant.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 14th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 13th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces ... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces ... 8 "

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

British Columbia having become a part of the Dominion of Canada, all correspondence for that Province (including that for Vancouver's Island,) will henceforth be chargeable with the same rates of Postage, and will be subject to the same regulations of transmission, as correspondence for other parts of Canada, viz.:—

	For each half ounce Letter.	For each Newspaper or Price Current.
When sent via Southampton	28	6
When sent via Brindisi	34	10
When sent per French Packet	36	8

	For each 4 ounces of Books or Packets of Patterns.	Registration fee.
When sent via Southampton	12	16
When sent via Brindisi	18	16
When sent per French Packet	16	16

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi ... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles ... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Southampton ... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the following Rates of Postage will be charged upon Correspondence forwarded from Hongkong, or any of the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan, by BRITISH MAIL PACKETS, *via Brindisi*, to the undermentioned Countries, viz.:—

FOR A LETTER.

Addressed to	Rate
Italy	16 cents for each ½ oz
Switzerland, The German States, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands	24 " " "
Denmark, Heligoland	32 " " "
Sweden, Norway, Russia	46 " " "

Addressed to	For a Newspaper or Price Current.	For each four ounces of Book Packets and Packets of Patterns
Italy	2 cts.	6 cts.
Switzerland, The German States, Austria	4 "	8 "
Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Heligoland, Sweden, Norway, Russia	4 "	12 "

The prepayment of the postage on ordinary Letters is optional.

The postage on registered Letters must be prepaid; the charge for registration being the same sum as the postage on each Letter.

The prepayment of the postage on Newspapers, other printed papers and Packets of Patterns is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki via Shanghai, and to Hiogo via Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets via Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.

The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 ... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 ... 72 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters ... 24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers ... 8 " each.
For Books and Patterns { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 6 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 " }

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

Extracts.

Kashgaria and the Atalikh-Ghazi.*

(*Daily News.*)

This book is creditable to the author. Mr. Shaw records, in a most simple and unaffected style, his daily experiences on a journey across the Himalayas to Kashgar and back again; and during a solitary life of three whole months in the capital of the Atalikh-Ghazi; and the record in question bears evidence of a common sense and good nature marking Mr. Shaw as pre-eminently fitted for such an adventure. His book is not to be treated as one that is merely skimmed and forgotten afterwards. It will stand the test of time, as of course that of the sober study of all persons versed in the intricacies of Central Asian geography and politics, while at the same time it will afford amusement to, and engage the interest of all readers of even three volume novels, who have a general knowledge of the dark regions connected in our early memories with Moore's melodious poetry, and in our later recollections with revolution and massacre.

The only European who had preceded Mr. Shaw on a visit to Kashgar from British India was Adolphe Schlagintweit, who was barbarously murdered there in 1857 by Valli-Khan, a ruffian perpetually drunk on "raki" and "bhang," during the Chinese tenure of the country. That ill-starred traveller's head for a long time graced a hideous pyramid of human skulls at the gates of the city. In 1272 this country had been traversed by Marco Polo, and in 1603 by the Jesuit Goez, and that, too, with comparatively fewer misgivings as to their probable fate at the hands of the great Khans of those days. From the North a Russian officer of Tartar parentage, and a namesake of the murderer of Schlagintweit, had penetrated to Kashgar in 1859 in the disguise of a Kokand merchant. This shrewd and clever adventurer died in Siberia in or about the year 1864, after producing to the world the interesting results of his journey, which have appeared in an English work on Central Asia. But since Valikhanof's prying expedition into Alty-shahr—the country of the Six Cities; or, Djety-shahr, country of the Seven Cities, as it is now styled—the Chinese have all been massacred, and Kashgaria, the name under which that portion of Eastern Turkestan is best known to us, has been a closed book under the seal of Mahommedan fanaticism. In connection, however, with the history of travels in this part of the world, there is a myth which for some little time puzzled even our best geographers. Valikhanof in the account of his travels referred to an itinerary and journal of a German officer in the East India Company's Service, who was supposed to have ferreted in the most marvellous manner throughout all Central Asia in the beginning of this, or towards the close of the last century. Russian geographers made a great stir on the discovery of George Ludvig Von ——'s maps and manuscripts, which would natually have been of inestimable value had they only been genuine. Curiously enough, however, no traces of such a person's existence could be found in England or in India, and, to the discomfiture of the Russian champions, duplicates of both maps and documents were unearthed in the archives of our Foreign Office, which were found to have been obtained many years ago under circumstances leaving no doubt of their having been fabricated, and most skilfully, from fancy and from data then universally accessable.

To complete the list of those who have actually visited Kashgar, we may mention the name of a Captain Reinthal, a Russian agent, who, with an escort of a few Kazaks, anticipated Mr. Shaw by three months from the Russian side. This officer, all unknown, as we find, to our author, was still in Kashgar when he arrived. Mr. Shaw makes a mistake in saying that this Russian officer returned to Russia together with the Atalikh's Envoy, or a short time before the latter left for St. Petersburg. Shadi-mirza, the Envoy in question, was in Vernoë, in the Russian Province of Turkestan, when Captain Reinthal set out from there for Kashgar, and it does not seem to have been generally known (when the same envoy, after his return to Kashgar from St. Petersburg, proceeded to India) that he was the Atalikh-Ghazi's nephew. There are other circumstances which we might dwell upon to explain the evasion on the part of the Khan of Kashgar in appointing an agent to accompany Mr. Shaw back to Calcutta, but the space to which we are limited will not allow us to enter into this at present.

In the title to his book Mr. Shaw revives the old-fashioned and broad appellation of "High Tartary," meaning, of course, the elevated country of the Tartars. Now this may still be the most popular name for Eastern Turkestan, yet, to our thinking the author shows some inconsistency in making this sacrifice to popular taste and understanding, for in the pages of his book, following close upon the title, which are devoted to a disquisition upon the subject of the component parts of the population of that region, he argues that the dominating race are of Aryan extraction. Even in a physico-geographical sense "High Tartary" may vanish with all the other exploded nomenclature of our great grandfathers; since also, on Mr. Shaw's showing, the Kashgarians are only Tartarised Aryans, he cannot justly call their country Tartary, and we presume that the "High" cannot be taken ethnographically as meaning essentially Tartar.

The history of the rebellion, which transferred this country from the hands of the Chinese, who had held it for upwards of a century, into those of the present ruling Mahomedan race, is nowhere precisely given, and the facts are difficult to explain. Even in the late Lieutenant Hayward's report the story of it is fragmentary and necessarily inaccurate in several particulars. The western part of this region was wrenched from the Chinese in the year 1864 by the native Mohammedan population, aided by the Nomad Kirghizes, after the eastern division (including the towns of Urumtsi, Kucha, Turfan, Aksu, and others) had fallen to the Turzans, or Mohamedanised militia of the Chinese province, and subsequently also to the disaffection and outbreak in Kuldja of the Taranchis, or people of the "bloody sweat." The Chinese were almost completely annihilated, and the ambans, or Chinese commandants, when at their last gasp, almost in every instance blew themselves up in their citadels. But the present ruler of Kashgaria came upon the scene a year later, and although Mr. Shaw says that it was he who finally took the fort of Kashgar from the Celestials, we are, nevertheless, under the impression that there are no stains of Chinese blood upon his hands. Mr. Shaw informs us at the same time that Sadyk—the famous Kirghiz chief, who caused the Russians so much trouble along their frontier during their operations against Bokhara—was executed by Yakul-Bek, the Atalikh-Ghazi, when the latter advanced on Kashgar, whereas we have had evidence of that man's existence and exploits at various periods subsequent to the fall of the Kashgar citadel.

As for the Atalikh-Yakul-Bek himself, we have it on the authority of the Russians, who have known the man for twenty years and more, that he is a Sadjik, and a native of Audijan. He was a subject of the Khan Hudoyar, of Kokand, in whose service he commanded at Ak-Mesjid, on the Jaxartes, and encountered the Russians in several actions, until he became convinced of the impossibility of checking them. He incurred the displeasure of his youthful master, then only 20 years of age, or quarrelled with him, and took up his abode in Bokhara, where he was ultimately joined by, though not reconciled to, Hudayar-Khan, the latter being dispossessed and driven out of his dominions. Yakul-Bek soon returned again to Kakand with Shah-Murad, the brother of his former master, but later on, fell into disgrace with Alimkul, the brave but ill-fated Regent during the succeeding Kipchok Khan's minority, who was killed at Tashkend in 1865. He now fled a second time, or removed, it is said, to Kashgar, where he gained that popularity and power, by sheer force of intellect and energy, which served in the end to raise him to a throne. We give this as one, and the least known, version of the Atalikh's antecedents, in which there is, at the least, the semblance of quite as much truth as in any other. Apart, however, from the discrepancies to which we have alluded, and for which no blame attaches to the author of the work before us, there is in the pages under review a great fund of varied information in the most attractive form and of pleasing anecdote.

* Visits to High Tartary, Yarkand, and Kashgar (formerly Chinese Tartary), and return journey over the Karakoram pass, by Robert Shaw, British Commissioner in Ladak. With Map and Illustration. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THOSE desirable PREMISES on the Ground-floor of the Hongkong Hotel, particularly adapted either for a store or for offices.

For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER.

tf 459 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR

tf 3 1 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET,

From the 1st of March next.

THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER'S house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.

For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*

tf 301 Hongkong, 14th February, 1872.

TO LET.

A BED-ROOM, with BATH-ROOM and VERANDAH attached.

Also,

A TWO-STALLED STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.

Apply at 23, Hollywood Road.

tf 288 Hongkong, 12th February, 1872.

TO LET.

(*Possession from 1st March next.*)

THE HOUSE No. 7, West Terrace, Castle Road. Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

tf 224 Hongkong, 1st February, 1872.

TO LET.

With possession from the 1st March.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE situate on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens, and containing 9 Rooms on the first floor, with Offices, Stabling, Croquet Lawn, Garden, &c., &c. Rent Moderate.

For particulars, apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 216 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER,

Solicitors.

tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET,

(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

WILSON & SALWAY,

Architects, &c.

tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE & Co.,

Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.

tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET.

With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,

YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.

tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of DOUGALL MCLACHLAN DRYSDALE,

" WONG-KEE KWONG,

" CHARLES HOLT,

" SHEIK NIZAM,

" WILLIAM EVANS,

" JOHN HELMAN, otherwise HARRY WALTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honorable HENRY JOHN BALL, Acting Chief-Justice of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1872, on or before which date all claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.

All persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to

W. H. ALEXANDER,

Official Administrator.

1w 437]

Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

tf 1039 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme, libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 fres.,

And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,

Capital of............................ 5,000,000 fres.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of............................17,000,000 fres.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	¾	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

Secretaries.

tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	¾	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾	do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current Rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and to a return as heretofore of 30% of the annual Nett Profits of the Company made pro rata on all Nett Premia contributed, a further Bonus out of the said Profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors only, as at the time of contributing business on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders, in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

General Agents in China.

6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent. per annum
Otherdwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	1 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$500,000.00,

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C,

ESTABLISHED 1821,

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital............£2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 "

Annual Income " " 320,000 "

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¾ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 percent

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛th per cent.		
Not exceeding............	1 month	¼ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............	3	"	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............	6	"	¾ "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛ of the annual rate.		
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾	do.	do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,

Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Business Announcements

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W. H. BELL,

Daily Press Office,

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Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellens den Minister van Kolonien. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230, Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII. No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 6, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality, of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859, 6s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect, By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280. sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1864. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 350, sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1868. 3s.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 560 and 132, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodikosi Kamenoskay (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnoskay.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, Yedo, 1868. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. 1, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 9s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864. (7 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto. New Series, No. II, December, 1865. (15 copies) each 10s.

JULIEN.—San-Tseu-King. Trium litterarum liber, a Wang-Pe-Heou sub finem XIII. Saeculi compositus sinicum textum adjecta 214 clavium tabulae et litteram verdia Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 2s. 6d.

JULIEN.—Thsien-Tseu-Wen. Le livre de mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinoi publie en Chinois avec une double traduction et des notes par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 5s.

JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo., pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1842.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris 1826.

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Zebra,	screw sloop	7	200	Com. Hon. A. Denison	Singapore

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Golding Star,	Bishop	Brit. bk	415	Bradley & Co	Takao
Hilda,	Davey	Brit. bk	306	Dircks & Kruger	Shanghai
Harmon,	Hurley	Brit. bk	345	Vincent & Co	
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Lochbulig,	Hughes	Brit. sch	333	Chinese	Shanghai
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Sophia,	Sprickelsen	Siam. bk	356	Chinese	Singapore
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Edward James,	Paterson	Amr. bk	529	Frazar & Co	
Ethiopian,	Faulkner	Brit. sh	538	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Glarus,	Christopherson	Nor. bk	440	Chinese	
Italy,	Cumber	Brit. bk	285	Lindsay & Head	
James S. Stone,	Phinney	Amr. bk	711	Frazar & Co	
Madawaska,	Fowler	Amr. sh	511	Frazar & Co	
Michael Angelo,	Lucki	Brit. sh	1174	Gilman & Co	
Moneyeok,	Marshall	Amr. bk	270	Master	
Oscar McGyor,	Moller	N. G. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	
Southland,	Lawrence	Brit. bk	270	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Su pri e,	Haulett	Amr. sh	1005	Smith, Archer & Co	
Varuna,	Diederich	N. G. bk	459	Wm. Pustau & Co	
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Gaucho,	Hitz	Brit. bk	370	Walsh, Hall & Co	
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Madras,	Bernard	Brit. str	1185	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nourmahal,	Meledge	Brit. sh	811	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Oregonian,	Dearborn	Amr. str	1214	P. M. S. S. Co	
Wanja,	Gonner	N. G. bk	245	Pitman & Co	
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